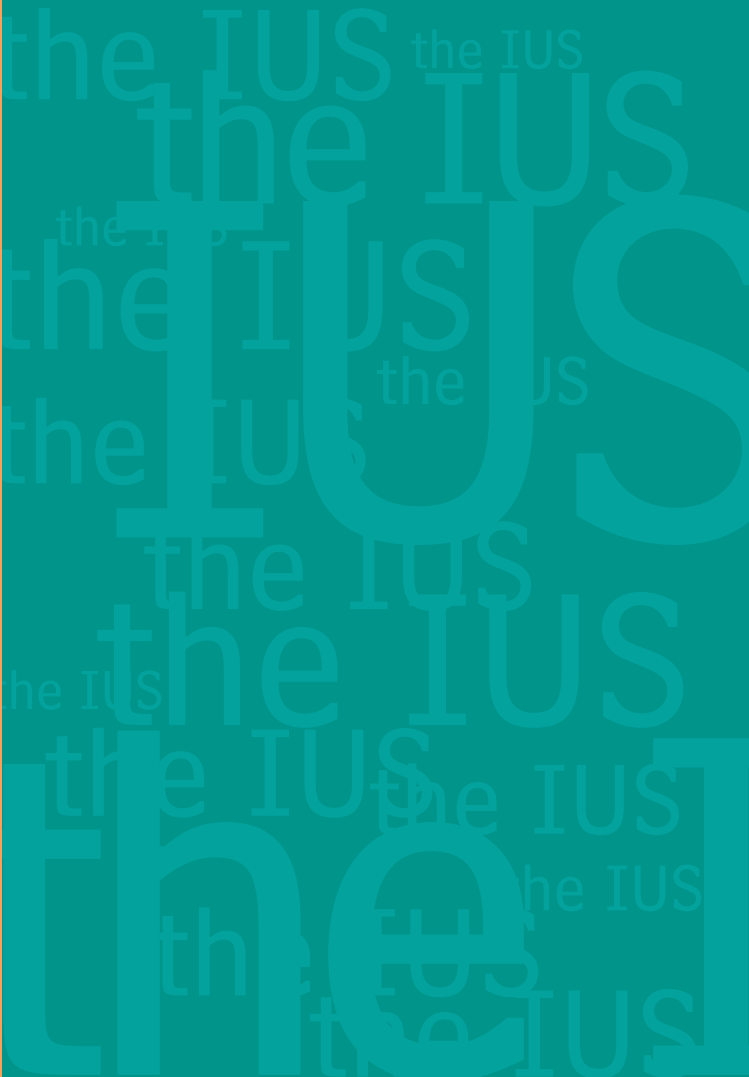


# your guide to the IUS

Helping you choose the method  
of contraception that is best for you



## The intrauterine system (IUS)

An IUS is a small T-shaped plastic device which slowly releases a progestogen hormone. This is similar to the natural progesterone that women produce in their ovaries.

A trained doctor or nurse will put the IUS into your uterus (womb). The IUS has two soft threads at one end which hang through the opening at the entrance of your uterus – the cervix – into the top of your vagina.

The IUS available in the UK is called Mirena. It works for up to five years. If you are aged 45 or older when the IUS is fitted, it can be left in until the menopause or until contraception is no longer needed.



### How effective is an IUS?

How effective any contraceptive method is depends on how old you are, how often you have sex and whether you follow the instructions.

If 100 sexually active women don't use contraception, 80–90 will become pregnant in a year.

The IUS is over 99 per cent effective. Less than one woman in every 100 women who use the IUS will get pregnant over five years. The IUS is a long-acting reversible method of contraception.

**All** long-acting methods are very effective because while they are being used you do not have to remember to take or use contraception.



### When will an IUS start to work?

The IUS can be fitted any time in your menstrual cycle if it is certain that you are not pregnant. If it is fitted in the first seven days of your menstrual cycle you will be immediately protected against pregnancy. If it is fitted at any other time, you will need to use

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an extra contraceptive method for the first seven days. If you have a short menstrual cycle with your period coming every 23 days or less, starting the IUS as late as the seventh day of your cycle may not provide you with immediate contraceptive protection. This is because you may release an egg (ovulate) early in your menstrual cycle. You may wish to talk to your doctor or nurse about this and whether you need to use an additional contraceptive method for the first seven days.



### How does an IUS work?

- It makes the lining of your uterus thinner so it is less likely to accept a fertilised egg.
- It also thickens the mucus from your cervix. This makes it difficult for sperm to move through it and reach an egg.
- In some women it stops the ovaries releasing an egg (ovulation), but most women who use an IUS ovulate.



### What are the advantages of an IUS?

- It works for five years.
- It doesn't interrupt sex.
- Your periods usually become much lighter and shorter, and sometimes less painful. They may stop completely after the first year of use. An IUS can be useful if you have heavy, painful periods.
- Can be used if you are breastfeeding.
- Your fertility will return to normal when the IUS is removed.
- It is useful if you cannot use estrogens (hormones), like those found in the combined pill.
- The IUS is not affected by other medicines.



### What are the disadvantages of an IUS?

- Your periods may change in a way that is not acceptable to you (see page 9).
- Some women report having acne, headaches and breast tenderness.
- Some women develop small fluid-filled cysts on their ovaries. These are not dangerous and do not usually need to be treated. Often there are no symptoms, but some women may have pelvic pain. These cysts usually disappear without treatment.
- An IUS does not protect you against sexually transmitted infections, so you may need to use condoms as well. If you get an infection when the IUS is in place this could lead to pelvic infection if this is not treated.



### Are there any risks?

- There is a very small chance of you getting an infection during the first 20 days after an IUS is put in. You may be advised to have a check for any possible existing infection before an IUS is fitted.
- The IUS can be pushed out by your uterus (expulsion) or it can move (displacement). This is not common. This is more likely to happen soon after it has been put in and you may not know it has happened. This is why your doctor or nurse will teach you how to check your IUS threads every month.
- It is not common, but there is a risk that an IUS might go through (perforate) your uterus or cervix when it is put in. This may cause pain, but often there are no symptoms. If this happens, the IUS may have to be removed by surgery. The risk of perforation is low when an IUS is fitted by an experienced doctor or nurse.

- If you do become pregnant while you are using the IUS there is a small risk of ectopic pregnancy. The risk of ectopic pregnancy is less in women using an IUS than in women using no contraception.



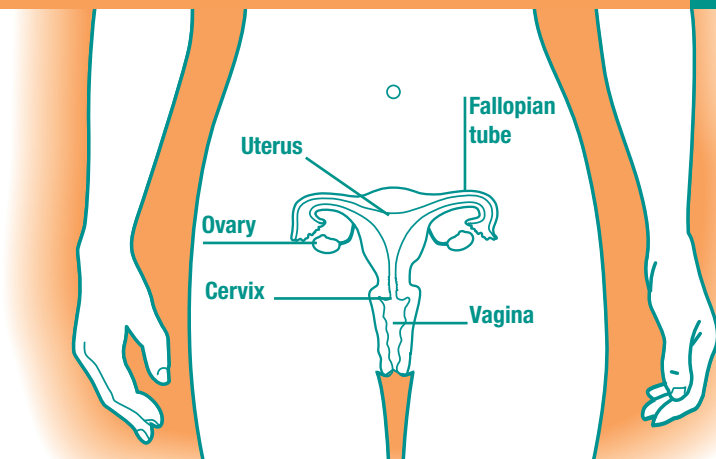
### Can anyone use an IUS?

Most women who want to use an IUS can do so, including women who have never been pregnant and women who are HIV positive. Your doctor or nurse will need to ask you about your own and your family's medical history. Do mention any illness or operations you have had as some may require specialist care when the IUS is fitted. Some of the conditions which **may** mean you should not use an IUS are:

- you think you might already be pregnant.

You have now or had in the past:

- current breast cancer or breast cancer within the last five years
- current cervical cancer
- active disease of the liver
- unexplained bleeding from your vagina (for example between periods or after sex)
- current arterial disease or history of serious heart disease or stroke
- current thrombosis (blood clots) in any vein or artery
- an untreated sexually transmitted infection or pelvic infection
- migraines with aura
- problems with your uterus or cervix.



### Where can I get an IUS?

You can go to a contraception or sexual health clinic or to the doctor or nurse at a general practice. Some doctors and practice nurses will fit an IUS, but not all.



### How is an IUS put in?

The IUS is fitted inside the uterus by a trained doctor or nurse. They will examine you internally to find the position and size of your uterus before they put in an IUS. Sometimes they will check for any possible existing infection. It is best to do this before the IUS is put in. Sometimes you may be given antibiotics at the same time as the IUS is fitted.

Fitting an IUS takes about 15–20 minutes. It can be uncomfortable or painful for some women, and you might want to use pain relieving drugs or local anaesthetic. Your doctor or nurse should talk to you about this beforehand. You may get period-type pain after the IUS is fitted. Pain relieving drugs can help with this.



### What if I feel unwell after the IUS is put in?

If you feel unwell and have any pain in your lower abdomen, with a high temperature or a smelly discharge from your vagina in the first three weeks after the IUS is fitted, see a doctor or go

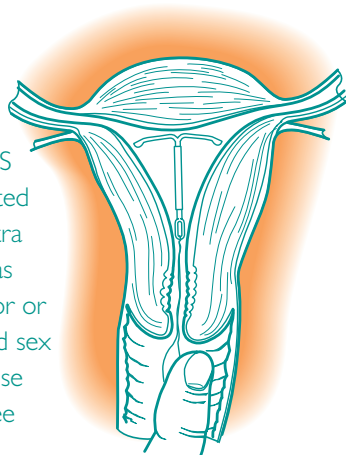
back to the clinic where it was fitted **as soon as possible**. You may have an infection.

### Q How will I know that the IUS is still in place?

A An IUS has two threads attached to the end that hang a little way down from your uterus into the top of your vagina. The doctor or nurse will teach you to feel for the threads to make sure the IUS is still in place. You should do this a few times in the first month and then after each period or at regular intervals.

It is very unlikely that an IUS will come out, but if you cannot feel the threads or if you think you can feel the IUS itself, you may not be protected against pregnancy. Use an extra contraceptive method, such as condoms and see your doctor or nurse straight away. If you had sex recently you might need to use emergency contraception (see page 11).

Rarely, your partner may say he can feel the threads during sex. If this is the case, get your doctor or nurse to check the threads.



### Q Is it safe to use tampons if I have an IUS fitted?

A Yes, you can use either tampons or towels.

### Q How often do I need to see a doctor or nurse?

A You need to have your IUS checked by a doctor or nurse 3–6 weeks after it is put in. The IUS can stay in for five years, or longer if you are over 45 years old. If you have **any** problems, questions or

want the IUS removed you can go and see your doctor or nurse at any time.

### Q When can the IUS be removed?

A A trained doctor or nurse can take out the IUS at any time, by pulling gently on the threads. If you are not going to have another IUS put in, and you don't want to become pregnant, use an extra contraceptive method, such as condoms, for seven days before the IUS is taken out. This is to stop sperm getting into your body. Sperm can live for up to seven days inside your body, and could fertilise an egg once the IUS is removed. Your normal fertility returns quickly after the IUS is taken out.

If you want to try for a baby start pre-pregnancy care such as taking folic acid, stopping smoking and reducing how much alcohol you drink. You can ask your doctor or nurse for advice.

### Q Will an IUS affect my periods?

A Yes. In the first six months it is common to have irregular bleeding or spotting. Periods may become lighter than usual or may continue to be irregular and many women find that their periods stop altogether. If this happens to you, do not worry as it is perfectly healthy.

### Q What if I become pregnant while I am using the IUS?

A Very few women become pregnant while using an IUS. If you do become pregnant, your doctor or nurse will need to take out the IUS whether or not you wish to continue with the pregnancy.

If you do become pregnant there is a small increased risk of you having an ectopic pregnancy. An ectopic pregnancy develops outside your uterus, usually in a fallopian tube. If you think you might be pregnant or have a sudden or unusual

pain in your lower abdomen, seek medical advice as soon as possible. This might be the warning sign of an ectopic pregnancy.

### Q I've just had a baby. Can I use an IUS?

A An IUS is usually put in from four weeks after a vaginal or caesarean birth. You will need to use another method of contraception from three weeks (day 21) after the birth until the IUS is put in. It can also be put in within 48 hours of birth.

An IUS can be used safely while you are breastfeeding and will not affect your milk supply.

### Q Can I use an IUS after a miscarriage or abortion?

A An IUS can be put in by an experienced doctor or nurse immediately after a miscarriage or abortion if you were pregnant for less than 24 weeks.

### Q How do I find out about contraception services?

A Contraception is free for women and men of all ages through the National Health Service.

- You can find out about all sexual health services from **sexual health direct**, run by **fpa** on 0845 122 8690 or visit [www.fpa.org.uk](http://www.fpa.org.uk).
- You can find details of general practices and pharmacies in England at [www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk](http://www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk) and in Wales at [www.wales.nhs.uk](http://www.wales.nhs.uk). In Scotland you can find details of general practices at [www.show.scot.nhs.uk](http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk). In England and Wales you can also call NHS Direct on 0845 46 47 and in Scotland NHS 24 on 0845 4 24 24 24. In Northern Ireland call **fpa's** helpline on 0845 122 8687 or for details of general practices see [www.n-i.nhs.uk](http://www.n-i.nhs.uk).
- You can also get details of your nearest

contraception, genitourinary medicine (GUM) or sexual health clinic from a telephone directory, health centre, local pharmacy, hospital, midwife, health visitor or advice centre.

- You can get details of GUM or sexual health clinics from the Sexual Health Line on 0800 567 123 or at [www.condomessentialwear.co.uk](http://www.condomessentialwear.co.uk).
- You can find details of young people's services from Brook on 0800 0185 023 or from Sexwise on 0800 28 29 30, or at [www.ruthinking.co.uk](http://www.ruthinking.co.uk).

### Emergency contraception

If you have had sex without using contraception or think your method might have failed there are two emergency methods you can use.

- The emergency hormonal pill – must be taken up to three days (72 hours) after sex. It is more effective, the earlier it is taken after sex.
- An IUD – must be fitted up to five days after sex, or up to five days after the earliest time you could have released an egg (ovulation). An IUS cannot be used for emergency contraception.

Ask your doctor or nurse about getting emergency pills in advance, just in case you need them.

### Sexually transmitted infections

Most methods of contraception do not protect you from sexually transmitted infections.

Male and female condoms, when used correctly and consistently, can help protect against sexually transmitted infections. Diaphragms and caps may also protect against some sexually transmitted infections. If you can, avoid using condoms containing Nonoxinol 9 (spermicidally lubricated), as this does not protect against HIV and may even increase the risk of infection.

## How fpa can help you

**sexual health direct** is a nationwide service run by **fpa**. It provides:

- confidential information and advice and a wide range of booklets on individual methods of contraception, common sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy choices, abortion and planning a pregnancy
- details of contraception, sexual health and genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinics and sexual assault referral centres.

## fpa helplines

### England

helpline 0845 122 8690

*9am to 6pm Monday to Friday*

### Northern Ireland

helpline 0845 122 8687

*9am to 5pm Monday to Thursday, 9am to 4.30pm Friday*

or visit **fpa's** website [www.fpa.org.uk](http://www.fpa.org.uk)

## A final word

This booklet can only give you basic information about the IUS. The information in this booklet is based on evidence-guided research from the World Health Organization and the Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Different people may give you different advice on certain points. All methods of contraception come with a Patient Information Leaflet which provides detailed information about the method.

Remember – contact your doctor, practice nurse or a contraception clinic if you are worried or unsure about anything.



talking sense about sex



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